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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Hungary

REPORT

SUBJECT

Artillery, Engineer, Ordnance,
and Army Medical Techniques and
Training

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL

Attached are three reports on the following subjects:

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- a. Artillery and Anti-aircraft Training and Equipment
- b. River-Crossing procedures and Waterproofing of Armored Vehicles
- c. Treatment of Casualties in Budapest Military Hospital.

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Artillery and Anti-Aircraft training and
equipment

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1. In September 1956 the GABOR Aion Barracks in BUDAPEST became the central establishment of the Hungarian Army for training in artillery and anti-aircraft gunnery. At the same time its name was changed to [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] The length of each course is three years, and at any given time the academy holds 700 officer-cadets.

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2. The AA guns used for training are 37mm, 85mm and 100 mm. Predictors associated with these are Soviet-type, and are respectively known as the FUALZO 3, 4, 7 and 9, the last two being worked with the 100 mm gun.

This designation is abbreviated to "P.3", "P.4", etc. Effective range of the 37mm gun was 2,500 metres altitude, for the 85 mm 7,000 metres, and for the 100 mm 9,000 metres.

3. Radar Equipment

Types of radar equipment in which the cadets are instructed were:-

(i) [REDACTED] (also known as DINA), with a parabolic aerial and a maximum range of 60 km.

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(ii) [REDACTED] maximum range 150 km.

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(iii) [REDACTED] maximum range 300 km. The aerial associated with this is stated to be a [REDACTED] called "YAGI".

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The officer-cadets were also taught that the Soviet Army has developed a radar equipment capable of operating efficiently in good conditions up to

600
SECRET kms.

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/BUDAPEST

4.

BUDAPEST Air Defences

BUDAPEST's air defences were three concentric rings of air guns.

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The innermost ring was of 37mm guns for use against dive-bombers or low-flying aircraft, and the other two consisted of 85mm guns. The outermost circle was to be of 100mm guns when enough of these had been made available by the USSR.

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H U N G A R Y

Military

RIVER-CROSSING PROCEDURE AND WATERPROOFING OF
AFVs

River-crossing

1. River-crossing procedure as taught to the Hungarian Army envisages the following steps (not necessarily in chronological order):-

Reconnaissance of a suitable crossing-point
Technical preparation and overhaul of vehicles
Preparation of entry and exit points for vehicles by sappers, using amphibious vehicles
Assembly of vehicles about 3 kms. short of the crossing-point
Artillery barrage under cover of which vehicles move up to crossing-point
Re-grouping about 2 kms. beyond crossing-point.

Notes

- (a) A river-crossing by armoured vehicles is normally undertaken with the support of other units but unsupported crossings are also undertaken where possible.
- (b) Technical preparation of vehicles includes the covering of all rubber seals with water-resisting fat and takes one or two days.
- (c) Experts are not always present to organise the preparations for a river-crossing and its execution.
- (d) Insufficient provision is made for air cover during the crossing.

Water-proofing of AFVs

2. The preparation of AFVs for an underwater river-crossing includes the following points:-

General technical overhaul
Equipment of crews with oxygen bottles and breathing apparatus

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Dismantling of tank commander's periscope and its replacement with a steel pipe of 16 cm diameter; the length of the pipe varies with the depth of water to be encountered. This pipe is connected to the engine air filter and also to a motor circulating air inside the vehicle

Fitting of a similar pipe to the engine exhaust
Sealing of the turret ring with a rubber tube which is then inflated to form a perfect seal
Covering of certain engine parts with heat-retaining material (no details) to prevent the engine being subjected to sudden changes of temperature.

Notes

- (a) The water-proofing equipment required for an AFV river-crossing is not standard equipment and, when necessary, formations are required to improvise with whatever equipment is available.
- (b) Tanks prepared as above have proved capable, under peacetime conditions, of crossing rivers up to 200 metres wide.
- (c) The tank most suitable for underwater river-crossings is the T.34. Heavy tanks such as the ISZ.2 and ISZ.3 normally cross by bridge or ferry.

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SECRETHUNGARY/US.S.R.MILITARYTreatment of Soviet and Hungarian Casualties in Central MilitaryHospital, BUDAPEST

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1. The chief doctor at the Central Military Hospital, Karl-Robert-Ring, BUDAPEST, during the Hungarian revolution was Dr. Otto DIENER. He was a member of the Communist Party, but he was entirely impartial in the treatment given in the hospital to Hungarian freedom fighters and to Soviet military personnel. Between 23rd October and 11th November 1956 at least 3,000 - 4,000 Hungarians and at least 400 - 600 Soviet military personnel (of whom some 10% were officers) were treated.
2. The Soviet military personnel admitted to the hospital were later visited by Soviet Commissions, examined and taken away for further treatment. Numerous cases occurred in the hospital in question of Soviet personnel (both officers and men) begging the hospital staff not to reveal their presence to the Commissions, as they preferred to continue to be treated by the Hungarian doctors: they said that the Russian doctors were prone to amputate any limbs with even slight wounds, and they would prefer to let the Hungarian doctors save them. In many cases the presence of the Soviet personnel was concealed from the Commissions, and between 23rd October and 11th November 1956 some three Soviet officers and some twenty men left the hospital before their wounds were fully healed: they left at night in civilian clothing which they had obtained from the hospital staff, and said that their intention was to escape into the mountains and join the Hungarian freedom fighters.
3. The Soviet Commissions coming to the hospital consisted in each case of one 1st Lieutenant and two heavily armed soldiers.
4. On 11th November 1956, the hospital was taken over by a Soviet Colonel (name unknown), and some of the Hungarian doctors and other staff were replaced by Soviet personnel.

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